

CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Coblentz, Dec. 8.

THE following Declaration has been delivered by the Minister of the Elector of Treves to the agents of the French Princes.

"The undersigned Minister of State and of the Cabinet is charged to answer to the Council of the august Princes, brothers of the King, that his Serene Electoral Highness will never change his known sentiments with respect to the French Princes, and that he shall receive with pleasure the French emigrants, whom unhappy circumstances oblige to quit their native country, and who, by their good conduct and the hard fate which oppresses them, deserve, in every respect, the general interest and esteem; but he must persist in the system of refusing permission for any assemblies which may give umbrage, or for any armed body, under whatsoever denomination it may be offered.

"His Serene Electoral Highness is perfectly at ease with respect to any invasion whatever of the Electorate on the part of the French nation, because that would be the most certain means of drawing upon France a declaration of war from a more powerful Court, and of overturning the new constitution; but it becomes necessary to satisfy the minds of the inhabitants of the Electorate, by taking away, from evil-designed persons, even the slightest pretext for hostile invasion.

"To act in concert, and to avoid whatever may cause misunderstandings, the undersigned is ordered to declare,

1. "That his Serene Electoral Highness is highly pleased that the Princes, brothers of the King, have forbidden exercising, and every military preparation.

2. "Any Frenchmen, not being armed, cannot be considered but as foreigners who reside in this country, and as such to whom an asylum has been granted in the Austrian Low Countries, and different provinces of the Empire.

3. "The dispersion of the *Gardes du Corps* having taken place in pursuance of the desire of his Serene Electoral Highness, he has no longer any thing to complain of on that subject; and the assurances which the Princes have given, to the Elector, have left nothing more to desire.

4. "As the Red Companies have quitted the Electorate, that point ceases of course.

5. "The different cantonments of the French Nobility are conformable to the arrangements which have been adopted in the Austrian Low Countries; all assemblages which can give offence are avoided, and they may the better assist each other mutually, being separated from each other by provinces.

6. "The Elector flatters himself, that the Princes, brothers of the King, will, for the future, willingly continue to attend strictly to prohibit the collecting of muskets, cannons, and warlike stores, and encourage no recruiting to go forward in the Electorate.

7. "His Serene Electoral Highness desires and hopes, from the friendship and attachment of the Princes his nephews, that they will make no difficulty in giving their declarations in writing, of which use may be made to take the necessary measures, to remove every pretence from the Minister of France, and, at the same time to satisfy the minds of the inhabitants of this country.

(Signed) THE BARON DE DUMENIQUE.

MANIFESTO.

To all States and Nations, decreed by the French National Assembly, and presented to the King, December 29, 1791.

DRAWN UP BY M. CONDORCET.

"AT a moment when for the first time since the epoch of their liberty, the French people may see themselves reduced to the necessity of exercising the terrible right of war, their representatives owe to Europe, to all mankind, an account of the motives which have guided their resolutions, and an exposition of the principles which direct their conduct. The French nation renounces the undertaking of war with the view of making conquests, and will never employ her forces against the liberty of any State. Such is the text of their constitution; such is the sacred vow by which they have connected their own happiness with the happiness of every other people, and they will be faithful to them.

"But who can consider that a friendly territory in which exists an army waiting only the prospect of success, for the moment of attack?

"Is it not equivalent to a declaration of war, to give places of strength not only